DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 364 382 RC 019 404

TITLE	Hispanic Americans. CSAP Prevention Resource Guide.
INSTITUTION	National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (DHHS), Rockville, MD.
REPORT NO	DHHS-(ADM)1959
PUB DATE	Sep 92
NOTE	29p.
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; *Alcohol Education; Annotated Bibliographies; Drinking; *Drug Education; Drug Use; Elementary Secondary Education; *Health Promotion; *Hispanic Americans; *Prevention; Spanish Speaking; *Substance Abuse; Values Education

ABSTRACT

This bibliography describes publications related to the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse and aimed at Hispanic Americans. Items described were published from 1987 to 1991. A section of prevention materials in Spanish, English, or both languages includes 15 brochures, fact sheets, booklets, curriculum packets, and teaching manuals. Each entry contains organizational source, publication year, format, length, context, topic, target audience, setting for use, language, readability, availability, and annotation. Items are targeted toward health and social service professionals, the general public, parents, women, elementary and high school teachers, and teenagers. Topics include substance abuse among Hispanic Americans, cultural sensitivity toward Hispanic traditions and values, teaching children not to use alcohol and drugs, transmission of AIDS, prevention activities for children that emphasize life skills, effects of drugs and alcohol during pregnancy, and child development of strong values and character. A section of 39 government publications, journal articles, conference papers, dissertations, and book chapters contains research reports and program descriptions. Research covers such areas as patterns of drug and alcohol use among Hispanic Americans, Hispanic subgroups, other ethnic groups, and Hispanic youth; relationships of drug and alcohol use to accidents and injuries, lifestyles, homosexuality, injury mortality, place of residence, acculturation, and sex; and impact of drinking on family life and children. Seventeen resource organizations and programs are listed. (SV)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 364 382

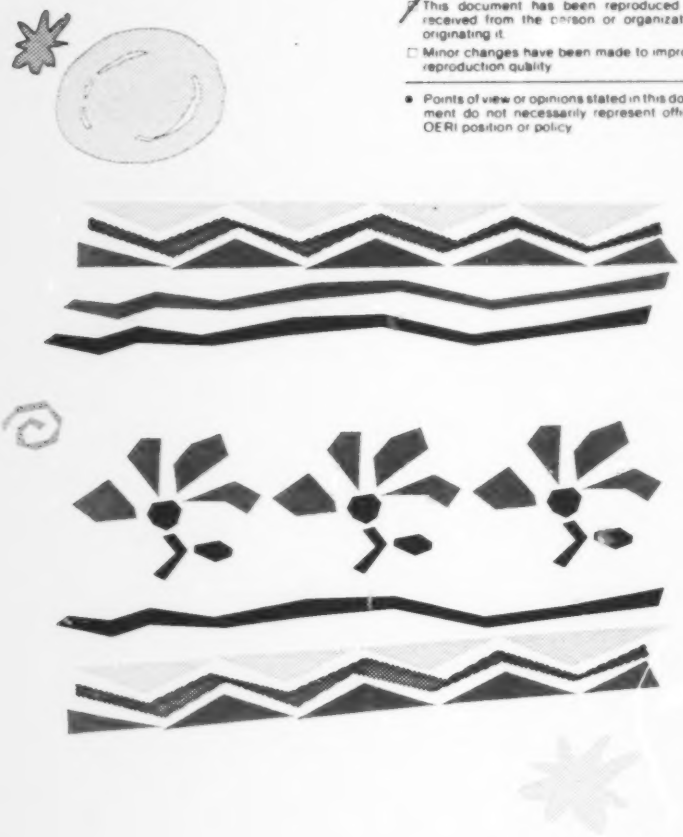
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

CSAP PREVENTION RESOURCE GUIDE

Drug-Free by the Year 2000

HISPANIC AMERICANS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.



September 1992

Prevention Materials 1

Studies, Articles, & Reports 7

Groups, Organizations, & Programs 25

This CSAP Prevention Resource Guide was compiled from a variety of publications and data bases and represents the most current information to date. This Guide will be updated regularly, and your comments or suggestions are welcome. To suggest information or materials that might be included in updated editions, please write to **CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.** *The listing of materials or programs in this Resource Guide does not constitute or imply endorsement by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Public Health Service, or the Department of Health and Human Services.* The materials have been reviewed for accuracy, appropriateness, and conformance with public health principles.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MS441

RC 019404

Note to the Reader:

In this publication, the term Hispanic Americans comprises populations from Puerto Rico, Mexico, Central and South America, and Spain who reside in the United States. This term is used to represent the diversity of these populations.

For further information on alcohol and other drugs, call 1-800-729-6686 or 301-468-2600, TDD 1-800-487-4889.

Produced by CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, a service of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; Karen Zuckerman and Elba Colon, editors.

Please feel free to be a "copy cat," and make all the copies you want. You have our permission!

Prevention Material for Hispanic Americans

The materials listed in CSAP's Prevention Resource Guides have been reviewed for scientific accuracy based on the latest available scientific findings; appropriateness for the target audience as described by the developers of the materials; and conformance to public health principles and related policies. The underlying guidelines used for the review of materials are first and foremost based on the principle of do no harm. All materials contain a clear non-use (of nicotine, alcohol, and other drugs) message for youth. *The listing of these materials, however, does not imply Government endorsement or approval of the messages or materials.*

The Fact Is. . . Reaching Hispanic Audiences Requires Cultural Sensitivity

Organization: CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

Year: 1990

Format: Fact Sheet

Length: 12 Pages

Context: Stand Alone

Topic: Alcohol/Drug and Prevention

Target Audience: Alcohol/Drug Prevention Professionals, Community Service Groups, and Educators

Setting: Community Organizations, school

Language: English

Current Scope: National

Availability: Available free from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 800-729-6686

Provides information on cultural issues related to Hispanic communities in the U.S. Essential for prevention programs and treatment providers to develop sensitivity to the values and traditions of these groups. This will help volunteers, Hispanics and non-Hispanics, professionals, educators, and others to overcome barriers when working in prevention and treatment of alcohol and other drug problems. Includes list of resources for additional information on Hispanics.

Substance Abuse Among Hispanic Americans

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Year: 1990

Format: Article

Length: 2 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Alcohol and Drugs

Target Audience: General Public, especially Hispanic Americans

Settings: Home, Community Organization and Home

Languages: Bilingual

Readability: Fairly Difficult

Availability: Available free from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847; 1-800-729-6686

This article lists statistical information regarding substance abuse in the Hispanic populations. Prevalence of illicit drug use, AIDS, and emergency room mentions are among the rates cited.

Fotonovela Amigos Y Amantes

Organization: California AIDS Clearinghouse

Year: 1989

Format: Booklet

Length: 16 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topics: Transmission of AIDS, including IV Drug Use

Target Audience: Adult Hispanic Americans

Setting: Home, Health Centers, Family Planning Clinics, Adult Education Groups, and AIDS Testing Centers

Language: Spanish

Availability: Available free to organizations funded by the California Office of AIDS Education. For others, 1 to 49 copies are $1.50 each, plus 15 percent shipping and handling. Fifty copies are $1 each, plus 15 percent shipping and handling. Contact Network Publications for the prices of larger orders. California AIDS Clearinghouse and Network Publications, P.O. Box 1820, Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830; 800-321-4407

This brochure, illustrated with pictures of people, tells the fictional story of Fernando Rosa, a Hispanic American man. Fernando is worried that his past behavior may have put himself and his family at risk for AIDS. The brochure covers sexual, IV drug, and prenatal transmission. It encourages sexual responsibility and communication between couples. It also models discussion between same-sex friends about sexuality and AIDS.

Ayudando A Sus Hijos A Decirle Que No Al Alcohol Y A Las Otras Drogas (Helping Your Child Say No to Alcohol and Other Drugs)

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1990

Format: Booklet

Length: 14 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention

Target Audience: Parents

Setting: Community Organization and Home

Language: Spanish and English

Readability: Average

Availability: Available free from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 800-729-6686

This guide provides information about alcohol and other drugs. It discusses the importance of communication between parent and child, the building of self-confidence, the reality of peer pressure, and the symptoms of alcohol abuse. A resource list of publications and organizations regarding prevention is included.

A Man Who Shoots Up Can Be Very Giving: He Can Give You and Your Baby AIDS

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Year: 1989

Format: Poster and Print Ad

Length: 1 Page

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Drugs and Prevention

Target Audience: Hispanics, African Americans, and Women

Setting: Community Organization and Health Care

Language: English

Readability: Easy

Availability: Available free from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 800-729-6686

Depicts a pregnant Hispanic woman, with Spanish text. The poster encourages women and their partners to be tested for the AIDS virus before getting pregnant, and urges drug users to get into treatment. A toll free phone number is listed for those who wish to seek help.

Como Cuidar A Su Hijo Antes Del Nacimiento (How to Take Care of Your Baby Before Birth)

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1991

Format: Brochure

Length: 4 Pages

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Alcohol and Prevention

Target Audience: Women

Setting: General

Languages: English and Spanish

Readability: Easy

Availability: Available free; CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 800-729-6686

This low-literacy brochure in Spanish describes what pregnant women should and should not do during their pregnancy, emphasizing a no use of alcohol and other drugs message.

Guía Dirigida A Padres Para El Desarrollo De Un Carácter Sano En Sus Hijos

Organization: Departmento de Servicios Contra la Adicción

Year: 1987

Format: Booklet

Length: 8 Pages

Context: Stands Alone and Part of a Packet/Program

Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention

Target Audience: Parents

Language: Spanish

Readability: Difficult

Availability: Departmento de Servicios contra la Adicción, Ela de Puerto Rico, Calle Hoare #705; Santurce, PR; 809-753-0989

This booklet tells parents how to educate children not to use illegal drugs and alcohol. These materials were selected for an educators' conference.

Guía Y Apéndices Para El Maestro Joven Cuida Tu Organismo Es Tu Responsabilidad

Organization: Depto de Instrucción Pública

Year: 1987

Format: Curriculum

Length: 88 Pages

Context: Part of a packet/program

Content: Teaching Objectives, Learning Activities, and Measurement Activities

Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention

Target Audience: Educators and Hispanic Americans—High School

Setting: School

Language: Spanish

Readability: Difficult

Availability: Depto de Instrucción Publica-E.L.A. de P.R.; Calle Hoare #705; Santurce, PR; 809-758-0989

This guide is designed for educators to teach high school students about the problems of drug addiction. It discusses the effects of drugs on the body, and emphasizes life skills. It is to be combined with a student manual.

Las Drogas Afectan Tu Organismo, Evitalas- Guía Para El Maestro

Organization: Depto de Instrucción
Year: 1987
Format: Curriculum
Context: Part of a packet/program
Content: Teaching Objectives, Learning Activities, and Measurement Activities
Topic: Alcohol, Drugs and Prevention
Target Audience: Educators
Setting: School
Language: Spanish
Readability: Difficult
Availability: Depto de Instrucción Publica-E.L.A. de P.R.; Calle Hoare #705; Santurce, PR; 809-758-0989

This teacher's guide is designed to help 5th grade students understand the negative consequences of alcohol and other drug abuse. It emphasizes life skills to help children develop self-esteem and strong values.

Tu Cuerpo Es Tu Mejor Tesoro, Cuidalo Guía Para El Maestro

Organization: Departameno de Instrucción Publica-Programa Regular de Instrucción
Year: 1987
Format: Booklet and Curriculum
Length: 56 Pages
Context: Part of a packet/program
Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention
Target Audience: Educators
Setting: School
Language: Spanish
Readability: Difficult
Availability: Departameno de Instrucción Publica-Programa Regular de Instruccion, E.L.A. de P.R.; Calle-Hoare #705, Santurce, PR; 809-758-0989

This teacher's guide is designed to help educators teach 4th grade students facts about medicines, alcohol, and other drugs, and evaluate their use effects, and consequences. It creates awareness to help children avoid the use of addictive substances.

Aprende A Cuidar Tu Cuerpo-Es Muy Importante Guiá Para El Maestro

Organization: Departamento de Instrucción
Year: 1987
Format: Classroom Material and Curriculum
Length: 43 Pages
Context: Part of a packet/program
Content: Teaching Objectives, Learning Activities, and Measurement Activities
Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention
Target Audience: Educators
Setting: School
Language: Spanish
Readability: Fairly Difficult
Availability: Departamento de Instrucción, E.L.A. de P.R.; Calle Hoare #705, Santurce, PR; 809-758-0989

This book is designed to help educators teach 6th graders facts about alcohol and drugs and to help them avoid their use. Activities that emphasize life skills are part of this curriculum.

Manual Para Promotores en Prevención del Abuso De Drogas. Guía Para Trabajar Con Adolescentes

Organization: Centro de Información y Educación Para La Prevención del Abuso de Drogas
Year: 1990
Format: Book
Length: 143 Pages
Context: Has Training Component
Content: Teaching Objectives, Learning Activities, and Measurement Activities
Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention
Target Audience: Hispanic Americans—ages 12-18
Setting: School
Language: Spanish
Readability: Average
Availability: Centro de Información y Educacion Para La Prevención del Abuso de Drogas, Sanchez Cerro, 2101 Lima 11 (Jesus Mava), Lima, Peru; CEDRO

A curriculum model designed to help adolescents cope with alcohol and other drug use problems. It emphasizes identifying life and personal skills, and stresses the importance of adolescents making their own decisions. It also includes a bibliography and resources. Teaching methods and materials are included and listed.

Guía Para Los Padres de Adolescentes

Organization: Pride-Hoúnduras
Format: Booklet
Length: 16 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention
Target Audience: Parents—6-12 grade
Setting: Home
Language: Spanish
Readability: Average
Availability: Pride-Honduras, Entre 9 y 10 Avenda 4ta Calle #73, Contiguo a D.I.T.E.L., San Pedro Sula, Cortes Honduras, CA

This brochure provides information to assist parents in establishing good relationships with their children. It suggests that parents establish a family policy regarding alcohol and drugs.

Guía Para La Prevención Del Sida Para Los Padres Y Adultos Preocupados Por La Juventud America Responde Al Sida

Organization: Centers for Disease Control, National AIDS Information Clearinghouse
Format: Communications Package
Context: Part of a Packet/Program
Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention
Target Audience: Educators, Hispanic Americans, and Adults
Setting: Home and School
Language: Spanish
Readability: Average
Availability: Centers for Disease Control, National AIDS Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20850; 800-458-5231

This communications package contains an abundance of information on AIDS. It is designed to assist adults in educating youth about this disease. The pamphlet clarifies myths about AIDS and explains main ways of prevention.

Guía Dirigida A Padres Para El Desarrollo De Un Carácter Sano En Sus Hijos

Organization: Departmento de Servicios Contra la Adicción
Year: 1987

Format: Booklet
Length: 6 Pages
Context: Stands Alone
Topic: Alcohol/Drugs and Prevention
Target Audience: Hispanics
Setting: Health Care and School
Language: Spanish
Readability: Average
Availability: Free; Departmento de Servicios Contra la Adicción, Avenida Barbosa, #414, Rio Piedras, PR

This booklet for parents describes ways parents can help their child develop a strong and healthy character. It suggests that parents develop the child's autonomy, confidence, intiative, industriousness, identity, ability to compromise, generosity, and transcendence.

For further information, write to NCADI, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847

Studies, Articles, & Reports on Hispanic Americans

Government Publications and Journal Articles

Alcohol Consumption and Casualties: A Comparison of Emergency Room Populations in the United States and Mexico

Cherpitel, C.J.S., and Rosovsky, H.

Journal of Studies on Alcohol 51(4):319-326. 1990.

This study compares alcohol consumption and casualties in probability samples of emergency room populations in the U.S. and Mexico: four hospitals representative of a Bay Area California county (N=3,609) and eight hospitals representative of Mexico City (N=2,507). Both studies used similar methods and data collection instruments. Patients were breath analyzed and interviewed regarding self-reported alcohol consumption 6 hours prior to the injury or illness event, usual drinking patterns, and alcohol-related problems. Similar associations of alcohol consumption and casualties were found between the two populations with positive admission breath-analyzer readings and moderate consumption being positively associated with injuries. Both samples reported higher rates of heavy drinking, drunkenness, and alcohol-related problems than those found in general surveys of their respective populations. Differences found between the two samples were largely due to varying drinking patterns in the two cultures and to differing uses of the emergency room for treatment. 19 Ref.

Influence of Lifestyles on the Patterns and Practices of Alcohol Use Among South Texas Mexican Americans

VanWilkinson, W.

Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences 11(4):354-365, 1989.

The relationship of lifestyle to the patterns of alcohol consumption among Mexican-Americans living in South Texas is discussed. The study sample included 247 respondents who were classified into six groups: (1) working class, (2) urban middle class, (3) farm workers, (4) farmer/ranchers, (5) migrants, and (6) upper class. Questionnaire responses revealed that drinking in the homes of friends and relatives occurred in all groups as did drinking at social occasions known as pachangas, that consisted of meat, beer, and politics. However, drinking at dances, nightclubs, and cocktail lounges was less common among farmworkers, farmer/ranchers,

and the upper class. Women did not drink as much as men, but will drink in the same settings. 7 Ref.

Concept of Alcoholism Among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics in the United States

Caetano, R.

Journal of Studies on Alcohol 50(6):580-582, 1989.

This article describes agreement with tenets associated with the disease concept of alcoholism among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics in the U.S. population. Data were obtained from a multistage probability sample of the household population of White, Black, and Hispanic adults age 18 years and older residing in the 48 contiguous States. The response rate was 73 percent for Whites, 76 percent for Blacks, and 72 percent of Hispanics. Results show widespread support for the notion that alcoholism is a disease, independent of ethnicity. However, 40 percent of the Whites, 62 percent of the Blacks, and 60 percent of the Hispanics who agree that alcoholism is an illness also agree that the alcoholic is a morally weak individual. 10 Ref.

Homosexuality and Illegal Residency Status in Relation to Substance Abuse and Personality Traits Among Mexican Nationals

Tori, C.D.

Journal of Clinical Psychology 45(5):814-821, 1989.

(Reprints available from Christopher D. Tori, California School of Professional Psychology, 1005 Atlantic, Alameda, CA 94501.)

Maladaptive behavioral and personality reactions to severe stressors among Mexican homosexual men were assessed by comparing substance abuse and Rorschach data obtained from three samples: (a) homosexuals residing illegally in the United States (N=40), (b) homosexuals living in Mexico (N=21), and (c) heterosexuals living illegally in the United States (N=25). The results of orthogonal contrasts showed very similar personality structure and substance abuse patterns among the participants in the two homosexual groups. As predicted, these men were found to be using alcohol or drugs to a greater extent than the heterosexual controls. Rorschach findings indicated that the homosexual subjects were experiencing dysphoric mood and distorted perceptions; they were also having significant difficulties coping with an environment that was discerned as increasingly dangerous. These results are relevant to the stress reduction hypothesis of addiction and provide quantitative information regarding the extent of psychopathology in this underserved Hispanic population. 32 Ref.

Injury Mortality in New Mexico's American Indians, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites, 1958 to 1982

Sewell, C.M.; Becker, T.M.; Wiggins, C.L.; Key, C.R.; Hull, H.F.; Samet, J.M.

Western Journal of Medicine 150(6):708-713, 1989.

(Reprints available from Thomas M. Becker, M.D., Department of Medicine, Cancer Center, UNM School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM 87131.)

Research was conducted to better characterize the injury problem in New Mexico, where mortalities directly attribut-

able to alcohol use occur at nearly twice the national rate. According to data on American Indians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites from 1958 to 1982 and census figures, males had higher average annual, age-adjusted external mortality rates than females. Injury mortality rates for American Indians were two to three times higher than those of other ethnic groups. The leading cause of injury deaths was motor vehicle crashes, 55 to 65 percent of which involved alcohol. Twice the proportion of injury deaths in Hispanic as in non-Hispanic White males (12.5 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively) was attributed to homicide, while the proportion of male suicides was highest in non-Hispanic whites. About half the suicides and homicides were related to alcohol use in 1985. Deaths from excessive cold and exposure, where alcohol use is a major risk factor, were leading causes of injury mortality for American Indians but not for the other groups. The New Mexico mortality rate attributable to alcohol use of 15- to 24- year-old American Indians is 50 times higher than that of non-Hispanic Whites; for Hispanics it is five times more than for non-Hispanic Whites. 43 Ref.

NIAAA Support for Studies on Hispanic-Americans

Stoil, M.J.

Alcohol Health and Research World 13(2): 176-177, 1989.

(Reprints available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

The role of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) in studies on Hispanic-Americans is discussed. Among its other functions, NIAAA's Division of Biometry and Epidemiology directs an extramural research program in alcohol epidemiology and has sponsored four investigations of Hispanic alcohol use. These studies include examination of the role of alcoholism as a coping mechanism to reduce stress; surveys of drinking behavior, norms, and problems among Puerto Rican adults in the New York metropolitan area; attempts to identify the natural history of drinking among Puerto Rican men; and an analysis of patterns of alcohol use among Mexican-Americans. Because the homelands of these Hispanic communities are associated with national patterns of alcohol use, these studies may provide information on the process through which Americans in general become socialized to consumption of alcoholic beverages. 2 Ref.

Reaching Hispanics with Messages to Prevent Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Johnson, E.M., and Delgado, J.L.

Public Health Reports 104(6):588-594, 1989.

Hispanics are often labeled a hard-to-reach population in the context of health communications, yet there are indicators that corporate interests increasingly are reporting successes in designing advertising and promotional campaigns targeting Hispanic markets. The authors suggest research priorities designed to promote more effective communications programming in the substance abuse field, and they identify three key target audiences: children and adolescents, women of childbearing age, and heavy-drinking men. The significance of the diversity within the Hispanic community; the opportunities to

reinforce attitudes, norms, and behaviors that counter substance use; and the centrality of family are discussed as approaches to communications planning and message development. 22 Ref.

Relationship of Alcohol, Tobacco, Marijuana, and Other Illegal Drug Use to Delinquency Among Mexican-American, Black, and White Adolescent Males

Watts, W.D., and Wright, L.S.

Adolescence 25(97):172-181, 1990.

(Available from W. David Watts, College of Arts and Sciences, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA 70402.)

This study examined the relationship between drug use and delinquent behavior among 384 high school males (154 Whites, 172 Mexican-Americans, and 22 Blacks) and 89 adjudicated delinquent males confined to a maximum security facility for violent and repeat offenders (37 Whites, 25 Mexican-Americans, and 27 Blacks). Data were collected in the spring of 1986 using self-administered questionnaires. Analyses were performed separately for each racial subgroup. Simple correlations revealed that self-reported alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other illegal drug use were all significantly related to both minor and violent delinquency for all three racial groups. Multiple regression analysis revealed that use of these substances accounted for 40 to 47 percent of the variance in minor delinquency and for 59 percent of the variance in violent delinquency among African Americans, 53 percent of the variance in violent delinquency among Mexican-Americans, and 34 percent of the variance in violent delinquency and the frequent use of other illegal drugs, marijuana, and tobacco, in that order, for Whites and among Whites. The best predictors of violent delinquency were the frequent use of illegal drugs other than marijuana and use of tobacco, in that order, among Mexican-Americans; for African Americans, the frequent use of illegal drugs followed by marijuana.

Differences in Alcohol Use Between Mexican Americans in Texas and California

Caetano, R.

Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences 11(1):58-69, 1989.

(Available from Raul Caetano, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to the Alcohol Research Group, Medical Research Institute of San Francisco, 1816 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94709.)

This article examined the frequency of drunkenness, alcohol problems, and attitudes toward drinking and appropriate drinking for Mexican-Americans in Texas and California. Respondents were part of a multistage probability sample of U.S. Hispanics 18 years of age and older. The response rate for the survey was 72 percent. Results indicated that Mexican-Americans in California report more episodes of drunkenness, more problems, and are more accepting of drinking and drunkenness than those in Texas. These results confirmed differences in drinking patterns between Mexican-Americans in these two States reported in a previous analysis of the same sample. They also were in agreement with regional differences in alcohol consumption reported in the literature. 18 Ref.

For further information, write to NCADI, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847

Drug Use Among Puerto Rican Youth: Exploration of Generational Status Differences

Velez, C.N., and Ungemack, J.A.

Social Science and Medicine 29(6):779-789, 1989.

An analysis of the relationship between generational status, or migrational experience, and adolescent drug use takes advantage of a natural experiment - the migration of Puerto Ricans to the continental United States and their immigration back to the island. Although researchers have studied different sources of variation in adolescent drug use behavior, few have examined the drug use experience of the same ethnic group in varying sociocultural settings. The present study focused on the drug use involvement of four generational status groups of Puerto Rican adolescents in two different settings, New York City and San Juan, Puerto Rico. The groups surveyed in New York City were: New York Ricans (New York City-born Puerto Ricans) and New York migrants (island-born Puerto Rican adolescents). The two groups identified in Puerto Rico were: Puerto Rican islanders (adolescents who had never lived outside of Puerto Rico) and Puerto Rican immigrants (New York City-born youngsters of Puerto Rican parentage whose families had returned to live on the island). In this study, it was hypothesized that the more the perceived environment dimensions of the different generational status groups have characteristics conducive to drug use, the greater the drug use involvement of the groups will be. The analysis confirmed that the drug use involvement of the four groups of Puerto Rican adolescents paralleled the exposure of the groups to a host society, New York City, which has a higher prevalence of adolescent drug use than the culture of origin, Puerto Rico. In addition, it was found that the longer New York migrants lived in New York City, the greater was their drug use involvement. The roles of various other sociodemographic factors (i.e., gender, grade level, family structure, and socioeconomic-status) in relation to adolescent drug use were also investigated.

Family Effectiveness Training: An Intervention to Prevent Drug Abuse and Problem Behaviors in Hispanic Adolescents

Szapocznik, J.; Santisteban, D.; Rio, A.; Perez-Vidal, A.; Santisteban, D.; and Kurtines, W.M.

Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences 11(1):4-27, 1989.

(Available from Jose Szapocznik, Ph.D., Spanish Family Guidance Center, 1425 NW 10th Avenue, Miami, FL 33136.)

Evidence is presented for the efficacy of Family Effectiveness Training (FET). FET is a prevention/intervention modality designed for use with Hispanic families of preadolescents who are at risk for future drug abuse. FET targets a constellation of factors that put families at risk for developing a drug abusing adolescent. Intervention strategies target existing maladaptive family interactions, and prevention strategies target two common stressors in Hispanic families: intergenerational and intercultural conflicts. Seventy-nine Hispanic families meeting the criteria for at-risk families constituted the subject population. Families were randomly assigned to either an FET condition or to Minimum Contact Control Condition. A Solomon Four Group Design was used to test the effects of both intervention and the assessment procedures. Three sets of

analyses were conducted: (1) for all subjects, 2x2 ANOVAs investigating the effects of intervention and preassessment on posttest outcome scores, (2) for subjects with preassessment, ANOVAs investigating the effects of FET and control conditions on outcome, using preassessment scores as covariates, and (3) repeated measures ANOVAs investigating the long-term impact of FET from pre- to post- to followup. There were no significant effects due to preassessment for any of the variables measured. Families in the FET condition showed significantly greater improvement than did control families on independent measures of structural family functioning, problem behaviors as reported by parents, and on a self-administered measure of child self-concept. FET impact was generally maintained at the time of a 6-month followup. 34 Ref.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Hispanic Youth

Delgado, M., and Rodriguez-Andrew, S.

CSAP Technical Report No. 4, Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1990.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

This report describes characteristics of Hispanic target populations and explores the role of culture in prevention. It provides general recommendations for continuing and expanding current prevention, intervention, and treatment efforts with Hispanic youth at high risk.

AIDS Prevention Directed at Hispanic Youth and Families in Large American Cities

Crespo, H.

In *AIDS and Intravenous Drug Abuse Among Minorities*, p. 50-54. Washington DC: The ASPIRA Association, 1989.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

ASPIRA was founded in 1961 by a group of concerned community leaders and professionals in New York City who met to discuss the alarming dropout rate of Hispanic students and the social and economic conditions of the Puerto Rican community. ASPIRA is dedicated to encouraging and promoting educational achievement and leadership development among Latino youths. ASPIRA focuses on the issues associated with educational approaches to stop the spread of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) among Hispanics. Low educational attainment levels combined with poverty and lack of access to adequate health care place Hispanics in an unfortunate position to deal with the AIDS issue. In large urban areas around the country, ASPIRA has found high school dropout rates in these communities to be as high as 50 to 80 percent. There is a great need to provide training and education to organizations serving Hispanic communities. ASPIRA Association's national office is in the process of developing a leadership forum on AIDS that will bring together board members, ASPIRA staff, and student leaders. Through these and other efforts, it hopes to develop an association-wide agenda for dealing with the AIDS issue.

Hispanics and Illicit Drug Use: Review of Recent Findings

DeLaRosa, M.R.; Khalsa, J.H.; and Rouse, B.A.

International Journal of the Addictions 25(6):665-691, 1990.

This manuscript presents a comprehensive assessment of the current illegal drug use problem among Hispanics by analyzing the recent findings on this subject. Provides information on the prevalence of illegal drug use by drug type, age, and specific Hispanic group, and on the accessibility and availability of drug treatment facilities to Hispanics. The consequences of illegal drug use upon the well-being of Hispanics are discussed. Recommendations on additional research are made.

Hispanic Drinking in the U.S.: Thinking in New Directions

Caetano, R.

British Journal of Addiction 85(9):1231-1236, 1990.

This editorial asserts that alcohol research with Hispanics in the United States has focused on deviant drinking and alcoholism, suggesting that these phenomena resulted from stress due to socioeconomic disadvantage of acculturation, or machismo. The author maintains that these explanations are too simple to account for the complexity of drinking behavior and alcohol problems among this ethnic group. Recent research suggests that a full understanding of these problems will only be achieved by taking into account the socioeconomic and sociodemographic characteristics of Hispanics in the United States as well as the culture and history that characterizes their life in America.

Drinking Patterns and Drinking-Related Problems of Mexican-American Husbands and Wives

Journal of Studies on Alcohol 52(3):215-223, 1991.

The present research builds on previous studies' findings of alcohol-related gender differences between Mexican-American men and women, through examination of drinking levels, norms and related problems within the context of marriage and family. A survey of husbands and wives in 206 married couples randomly selected from eligible households in households in East San Jose, California, was carried out. Highlights in our findings include significant gender differences in reports of drinking patterns, frequency of heavier drinking, tangible consequences of drinking and expectancies regarding alcohol. Most notably, correlations were found between husbands' and wives' quantity-frequency drinking measures, the frequency of heavier drinking, tangible consequences of drinking and expectancies regarding alcohol. Although men have higher levels of drinking and greater drinking-related problems, husbands' and wives' patterns are correlated with one another. These links between spouses' drinking-related variables have important implications for family prevention and education about alcohol use.

Self-Reported Alcohol Use and Abuse Among Mexican Americans: Preliminary Findings from the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Adult Sample Person Supplement

Christian, C.M.; Zobeck, T.S.; Malin, H.J.; and Hitchcock, D.C.

In *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities*, edited by D. Spiegler, D. Tate, S. Aitken, and C. Christian, pp. 425-438. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, 1989.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

Data from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Adult Sample Person Supplement (ASPS) of the National Center for Health Statistics' 1983 Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey were analyzed to assess differences among Mexican-Americans. These differences were analyzed in terms of (1) quantity and frequency of alcohol use, (2) types of beverages consumed, (3) perceived versus objective drinking behavior, and (4) selected sociodemographic characteristics (age, sex, marital status, language, income, and education). Analyses revealed that Mexican Americans (N=4,912) differ significantly by the quantity, frequency, and variability of alcohol consumption and by the types of beverages consumed. Overall, 49 percent of Mexican American respondents are abstainers, of which 4 percent are former drinkers. Fifty-one percent are drinkers, of which 45 percent are regular or current drinkers and 6 percent are occasional drinkers. Beer is the most frequently consumed alcoholic beverage. Abstainers tend to be older, female, single or widowed, and Spanish-speaking with lower income and education. 14 Ref.

Prevalence of Alcohol Abuse and Dependence in Puerto Rico

Canino, G.J.; Bird, H.; Rubio, M.; Geil, K.P.; Bravo, M.; and Shrout, P.

In *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities*, edited by D. Spiegler, D. Tate, S. Aitken, and C. Christian, pp. 179-190. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, 1989.

(Reprints available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

A large-scale psychiatric epidemiologic study of a random sample of the Puerto Rican population age 18-64 years was conducted using the National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule. Alcoholism was found to have a lifetime prevalence of 12.6 percent and a current (6 month) prevalence of 4.9 percent. Alcoholism also was found to be a predominantly male disorder, occurring 12 times more frequently in men than in women. Men appeared to be more severely affected in terms of earlier age of onset and a higher number of symptoms. In this paper, demographic and sociocultural correlates are discussed, and recommendations are made for further research on this major public health problem. 40 Ref.

Prevalence of Alcohol Abuse and Dependence Among Mexican Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites in the Community

Burnam, M.A.

In *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities* edited by D. Spiegler, D. Tate, S. Aitken, and C. Christian, pp. 163-177. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, 1989.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

Lifetime prevalence of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III) diagnoses of alcohol abuse and dependence and severity of disorder among those with a lifetime diagnosis, were assessed as part of a structured survey interview among Mexican-Americans and non-Hispanic Whites in a Los Angeles community sample. Higher prevalence of alcohol disorder was found among Mexican-American men relative to non-Hispanic White men, particularly in the oldest age group, while Mexican-American women had lower rates of disorder than non-Hispanic White women. After controlling for age and educational level, the ethnic difference found among men was evident. Among women, the ethnic difference was found to be insignificant when controlling for education. Among persons with an alcohol abuse diagnosis, no substantial differences between Mexican-Americans and non-Hispanic Whites were found in severity of disorder. However, Mexican-American women tended to have a later age of onset and a shorter duration of alcohol abuse or dependence than non-Hispanic White women or men of either ethnic group. 37 Ref.

Drinking Patterns and Alcohol Problems in a National Sample of U.S. Hispanics

Caetano, R.

In *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities*, edited by D. Spiegler, D. Tate, S. Aitken, and C. Christian, 147-162. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, 1989.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

This paper describes drinking patterns and alcohol problems among U.S. Hispanics. The sample is composed of 1,453 individuals selected randomly from the Hispanic populations in the United States and, as such, constitutes a representative sample of the national household population of this ethnic group. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews conducted at the respondents' homes. Results show that men drink more than women and that, for both sexes, drinking is positively associated with income and education. Quantity and frequency of drinking also change with age. Among men, frequent heavy drinking, with the prevalence of four or more related problems, does not decline from their twenties through their thirties, as might be expected based on previous results with samples of the U.S. general population. Mexican Americans drink more than other national groups and also report more drinking-related problems. Findings by birthplace show that first-generation men and women born in the United States drink more than other individuals in the sample but do not report more problems. This paper discusses the implications of these findings for understanding issues related to alcohol use and drinking-related problems

and their relationship with sociodemographic variables and acculturation among Hispanics. 18 Ref.

State-of-the-Art Review: Caribbean Hispanics and Their Alcohol Use

Gordon, A.J.

In *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities*, edited by D. Spiegler, D. Tate, S. Aitken, and C. Christian, pp. 135-146. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, 1989.

(Available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

This paper examines alcohol use among Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Cubans in the United States. First, alcohol abuse among Puerto Ricans is reviewed and compared to drinking among Cubans and Dominicans. Then, contrasts are made between Dominican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican youth. A review of the literature shows that too little attention has been given to the dynamic interaction between the drinker and his or her environment. Research emphases are proposed to better understand moderation in drinking and drinking-related problems. The paper concludes with some general suggestions for an epidemiology of alcohol use that may further our knowledge of Caribbean Hispanic drinking. 38 Ref.

Alcohol-Related Practices, Problems, and Norms Among Mexican Americans: An Overview

Gilbert, M.J.

In *Alcohol Use Among U.S. Ethnic Minorities*, edited by D. Spiegler, D. Tate, S. Aitken, and C. Christian, pp. 115-134. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 18. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, 1989.

(Reprints available from CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847.)

This review summarizes what has been learned about the alcohol-related practices of Mexican Americans, noting particular problems in the research and pointing out areas in need of investigation. Regional similarities and differences in drinking prevalence, levels of drinking, and rates or problems are described. The drinking patterns of Mexican Americans are compared with those of the general U.S. population and those of people in Mexico in order to isolate possible ethnically unique patterns. Norms undergirding alcohol use are discussed and what is known about the social context of drinking among Mexican-Americans is described. Two issues related to acculturation are highlighted: an assessment of the kind and degree of acculturative change that appears to be taking place within the ethnic group, and the hypothesized role played by stresses related to acculturation in the etiology of alcohol abuse in this population. 58 Ref.

For further information, write to NCADI, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847

Developing Strategies for AIDS Prevention Research with Black and Hispanic Drug Users

Schilling, R. F.; Schinke, S. P.; Nichols, S. E.; Zayas, L. H.; Miller, S. O.; Orlandi, M. A.; and Botvin, G. J.

Public Health Reports 104(1):2-11, 1989.

(Available from Dr. Robert F. Schilling, Columbia University School of Social Work (CUSSW), 622 West 113th Street, New York, NY 10025.)

More than 8 of 10 intravenous drug users infected with HIV are African American or Hispanic. Recognizing that sociocultural factors affect HIV transmission, public health officials have called for interventions designed for ethnic-racial minority groups. The nature and extent of AIDS among ethnic-racial minorities and the cultural aspects of drug use and sexual behavior related to HIV transmission are examined. That drug users and their associates are practicing safer needle use is evident; that they are changing their sexual behavior is less so. Culturally specific AIDS prevention strategies need to be examined in drug treatment and community settings. New ways of recruiting, treating, and reducing relapse among drug users are needed. 102 Ref.

AIDS Prevention Among Hispanics: Needs, Risk Behaviors, and Cultural Values

Marin, G.

Public Health Reports 104(5):411-514, 1989.

(Available from Gerardo Marin, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, University of San Francisco, Ignatian Heights, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080.)

Data from different sources show that Hispanics are over-represented in reported cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and that their rate of infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is three times higher than among non-Hispanic Whites. The behavior risk factors most frequently associated with infection in AIDS cases are IV drug use in the northeast and high-risk sexual behavior in the west. HIV infection prevention strategies for Hispanics need to address high-risk behaviors, considering associated culture-specific characteristics. Strategies also need to address conditions such as racism and ethnic prejudices that keep many Hispanic homosexuals and bisexuals away from White or non-Hispanic gay organizations and publications, the lack of culturally appropriate drug treatment centers, the level of misinformation among Hispanics, and the possible high incidence among men of sexual intercourse with prostitutes. Prevention campaigns need to include such Hispanic cultural values as simpatica, familialism, personalismo, and power distance, if prevention campaigns are going to be perceived as relevant by Hispanics. 33 Ref.

Acculturation and Alcohol Consumption in the Mexican American Population of the Southwestern United States: Findings from HHANES 1982-84

Markides, K. S.; Ray, L. A.; Stroup-Benham, C. A.; and Trevino, F.

American Journal of Public Health 80(Suppl):42-46, 1990.

Data from the Southwestern sample of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES) are em-

ployed to evaluate the relationship of acculturation into the larger society with alcohol consumption. As in previous work, acculturation was not found to be related to alcohol consumption of Mexican American men, but was positively related to the consumption of younger Mexican American women. Among middle-aged women, acculturation was not important. However, evidence was found that middle-aged women might be turning to alcohol in response to marital disruption and poverty. In addition, middle-aged women who are not employed are less frequent drinkers but those who drink are heavier drinkers than employed women. 10 Ref.

Other Publications

Psychosocial and Cognitive Correlates of Alcohol Use in Younger Adult Immigrant and U.S. Born Hispanics

Cervantes, R.C.; Gilbert, M.J.; deSnyder, N.S.; and Padilla, A.M.

Conference Paper, *American Psychological Association*, New Orleans, 1989.

(Reprints available from Hispanic Health Council, 98 Cedar Street, 3A, Hartford, CT 06106.)

Alcohol consumption by adult immigrant and United States-born Hispanics is discussed, with a focus on psychosocial and cognitive correlates. The study group included 452 young adult men and women in Los Angeles, California. The study results revealed distinct gender differences in drinking patterns, with men drinking more and more frequently than women, although there was a greater difference in the immigrant Hispanics than in those who were born in the U.S. In the generations of women following immigration, women increased their alcohol consumption from abstinence and very infrequent drinking to moderate alcohol consumption. Cognitions surrounding the use of alcohol were related to use. It is suggested that the assessment of expectancies and the identification of specific cognitions should play a role in developing treatment and prevention strategies. 47 Ref.

Alcoholism: Impact on the Hispanic Child. Report No. 5

Singer, M.

Report, Hispanic Health Council, Hartford, CT, 1989.

(Reprints available from Hispanic Health Council, 98 Cedar Street, 3A, Hartford, CT 06106.)

The impact of parental alcoholism on Hispanic children is discussed in this review of literature, with a focus on the nature of the Hispanic family, the prevalence of Hispanic alcohol use and abuse, the consequences of family alcoholism on the children, and family factors that appear to protect children from the effects of parental alcohol consumption. Headings within this article include: (1) the Hispanic family, (2) Hispanic alcohol use and abuse, (3) children of alcoholic parents, and (4) protective patterns. It is concluded that high rates of alcohol abuse have been reported in Hispanic populations. In some families, the family interaction and family rituals may protect some children from the damaging effects of parental alcohol abuse. 35 Ref.

From Research to Intervention: Substance Abuse Prevention Among Hispanic Adolescents, Report No. 3

Singer, M., and Garcia, R.

Report, Hispanic Health Council, Hartford, CT, 1989.

(Reprints available from Hispanic Health Council, 98 Cedar Street, 3A, Hartford, CT 06106.)

Substance abuse prevention among Hispanic adolescents is discussed, with a focus on an adolescent alcohol research project and the Peer Prevention Project. The research project included all Hispanic households in high-density Hispanic neighborhoods in Hartford, Connecticut, and the study sample included 210 adolescents (88 boys and 122 girls) and their mothers who were interviewed in their homes. The research findings indicated that alcohol is a problem for only a small number of the Puerto Rican students under the age of 18 living in Hartford, Connecticut. However, other research projects indicate that among older Hispanic males, there are higher than average rates of problem drinking. The Peer Prevention Project was directed to reinforcement of the existing alcohol-related behavior of most Hispanic students. It was concluded that the Peer Prevention Project had a beneficial effect on the participants and may have long-lasting effects on their substance-related behavior.

Empowerment Education: Freire's Theories Applied to Health: A Case Study of Alcohol Prevention for Indian and Hispanic youth

Wallerstein, N.B.

Dissertation Abstracts International 50(5):1883-B, 1989.

This dissertation applies empowerment education theory to prevention, offering a new approach to health educators interested in broadening community change beyond individual behaviors. Through qualitative research on a Freire-inspired case study, the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention (ASAP) program, the author identifies components of an empowerment education model; pathways of change towards empowerment; and individual, community health, and quality-of-life outcomes. Empowerment is posed as a social change process which promotes participation in groups and communities to gain control for personal and societal changes. The literature review integrates health, psychology, and social science literatures to demonstrate the relevance of powerlessness to disease etiology and empowerment to health enhancement. Using ethnography and modified grounded theory, this study researches a rural Indian and urban Hispanic site from the ASAP program. Based in New Mexico, ASAP brings minority-group adolescents from high-risk schools and communities into hospitals to discuss substance abuse and prevention with patients.

Marketing Disease to Hispanics: The Selling of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Junk Foods

Maxwell, B., and Jacobson, M.

Washington, DC: Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1989.

The marketing of alcohol, cigarettes, and junk foods, targeted at the Hispanic population is discussed. It is noted that these are products that result in drinking and driving, cancer, heart disease, and obesity. Chapter headings within this book include: (1) marketers discover Hispanics, (2) Hispanic health risks, (3) targeting Hispanics, (4) event marketing, and (5) contributions to Hispanic organizations. Tables include: (1) Hispanic ad dollars spent by category, (2) percentage of men suffering from alcohol problems, (3) smoking rates of Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites, (4) lung cancer rates for Hispanics and Whites, (5) mortality rates for smoking-related diseases, (6) cancers rates among Hispanics and Whites; (7) cigarette use by Hispanic and White children age 10 to 15, (8) obesity among women age 18 and over, and (9) top advertisers in the Hispanic market in 1988. 258 Ref.

Alcohol Use Among Latino Adolescents: What We Know and What We Need to Know

Gilbert, M.J.

In *Perspectives on Adolescent Drug Abuse*, edited by B. Segal, pp. 35-53. New York: Haworth Press, 1989.

(Reprints available from M. Jean Gilbert, Rehabilitation Bldg., Room 21-51, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.)

Information on alcohol use among Latino adolescents is discussed in this review of the literature. Headings in this chapter include: (1) problems in available information on alcohol use among Latino youth, (2) current information on drinking practices among Latino youth, (3) correlates of alcohol use among Latino adolescents, and (4) what do we need to know now about adolescent Latino drinking? It is noted that influences on the drinking patterns of Latino adolescents may come from outside the family and outside the Latino culture. Peer influences may have strong effects. Future research should be directed toward alcohol-related socialization practices in a bicultural context through a broad spectrum of research methods. 46 Ref.

Substance Abuse Among Latino Youth

Austin, G., and Gilbert, M.J.

Prevention Research Update, No. 3: Spring 1989.

Substance abuse among Latino youth is discussed. Headings within this publication include: (1) overview, including research problems, (2) use prevalence and patterns, including alcohol, illicit drugs, cocaine, inhalants, heroin, marijuana, multiple substance abuse, levels and problems, (3) correlates of use, including environmental factors, family background, interpersonal factors, peer influence, family modeling, (4) gender, (5) cultural values, (6) acculturation, (7) group variation, and (8) prevention. It is noted that while survey data indicate less drug use among Latino youth, there remains a population at high risk. The problems of prevention and treat-

ment in this ethnic group involve family dynamics, sociocultural factors, and adverse environmental conditions. Because of a high dropout rate among high school students, community-based programs may be more effective than school-based programs. 140 Ref.

Acculturation, Alcohol Consumption and Casualties Among U.S. Hispanics in the Emergency Room

Cherpitel, C. J. S.

Conference Paper, Medical Research Institute of San Francisco, Institute of Epidemiology and Behavioral Medicine, Alcohol Research Group, Madrid, Spain, November 15-17, 1989.

(Available from Cheryl J. Stephens Cherpitel, Medical Research Institute of San Francisco, Institute of Epidemiology and Behavioral Medicine, Alcohol Research Group, 1816 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94709.)

The purpose of this paper was to analyze the association of alcohol consumption and casualties among Hispanic emergency room patients to determine whether level of acculturation and accompanying changes in drinking patterns influence the risk of alcohol-related injuries. Acculturation was a composite measure which included language spoken and read and media preference. A one-third probability sample of all casualty patients admitted to a county hospital emergency room during a 1-year period was breath analyzed and interviewed regarding drinking in the event, usual drinking patterns, and alcohol-related problems. Interviews were completed on 1,102 (73 percent of those sampled), and of these, 112 identified themselves as Hispanic. Hispanic males were more likely than non-Hispanics to have positive breath analyzer readings, to report drinking prior to the event, to report being drunk at the time, and to attribute a causal association of drinking with the event. These findings were most pronounced among those in the moderate and high acculturation groups.

AIDS Prevention and Chemical Dependency Treatment Needs of Special Target Populations: Issues and Barriers. Hispanic Communities

AMSAODD's Third National Forum on AIDS and Chemical Dependency: "Integrating AIDS Prevention and Treatment with Chemical Dependency Treatment" Miami, FL: Feb 2 - 4 1989.

(Available from the American Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies, 12 West 21st Street, New York, NY 10010.)

This bibliography lists 21 publications that examine issues of AIDS in Hispanic communities. The publications deal with AIDS prevention and chemical dependency treatment needs of Hispanics. 21 Ref.

Substance Use by Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic Pregnant Adolescents: Preliminary Survey

Journal of Youth and Adolescence 17(6):531-541, 1989.

(Available from Nancy Moss, Building 1, Room 202, San Francisco General Hospital, 1001 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94110.)

White non-Hispanic and Hispanic adolescents age 17 years and under (N = 81) who delivered in San Jose, Califor-

nia, area hospitals during a 6-week period were interviewed within 24 hours concerning their use of cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol during pregnancy, and a number of background, social support, and psychosocial factors. Before 12-16 weeks of pregnancy, each of the substances studied was used by more than 50 percent of this population, with 53 percent smoking cigarettes, 51 percent smoking marijuana, and 58 percent consuming beer or wine. Most substance use ceased after 12-16 weeks of pregnancy. There were no significant differences between ethnic groups in substance use. Multiple regression analyses showed that cigarette smoking decreased when social support was provided by the adolescent's partner and it was higher if parents smoked and/or used alcohol (p .001). Parental substance use, combined with lack of social support, was also associated significantly with marijuana use (p .001), explaining 30 percent of the variance. Use of birth control prior to pregnancy was related to beer and wine consumption (p .05), explaining 16 percent of the variance. Active inclusion of members of the adolescent's support network in pregnancy care, and initiative by educators and clinicians in discussing substance use, may accelerate its cessation. Ethnicity-related behavior change strategies may be of little relevance to adolescent substance use during pregnancy. 20 Ref.

Treatment and Prevention of Hispanic Alcoholism

Delgado, M.

Alcoholism in Minority Populations, edited by Watts, T. D. and Wright, R., 1989.

(Available from Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62794-9265.)

This chapter treats the topic of alcoholism among Hispanics and has an overview of issues, barriers, and intervention strategies for reaching Hispanics abusing alcohol. The chapter covers the following topics: (1) key client characteristics; (2) intake and assessment approaches; (3) a culturally sensitive continuum of intervention; (4) role of natural support systems in intervention; and (5) the intervention principles guiding planning and delivery of services. The limited literature on the topic stresses the use of a wide-range of treatment modalities. The treatment of choice should be family focused, complemented by individual therapy whenever possible. However, the use of groups represents an added dimension to treatment that is often overlooked or dismissed by providers. The complexities inherent in providing alcoholism services to a diverse population requires careful thought and planning. This is the case with Hispanics who abuse alcohol. Services should incorporate key cultural values. 26 Ref.

Alcohol Promotions Target Hispanics

Prevention Forum, April 1990.

This brief article discusses the marketing of alcohol to the Hispanic community in the United States. Several organizations are cited as fighting for the regulation of liquor advertising and marketing that targets Hispanics. Spanish language television stations are discussed, and their changes in advertising policy regarding alcohol are noted. Acculturation is discussed and implicated as a powerful force in shaping alcohol use.

Changing Patterns of Drinking Among Hispanic Women: Impiications for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. Report No. 6

Singer, M.; Flores, C.; and Burke, G.

Hispanic Health Council, Hartford, CT. 1989, p. 10.

(Available from Hispanic Health Council, 98 Cedar Street, 3A, Hartford, CT.)

Drinking patterns among Hispanic women are discussed in this review of the literature with a focus on fetal alcohol syndrome. Headings within this article include: (1) drinking, acculturation, and Hispanic women; (2) Hispanic Health Council research; and (3) drinking and pregnancy. It is noted that some Hispanic women believe that cravings, including alcohol or drugs, during pregnancy should be satisified or there will be adverse effects on the baby. It is concluded that there is a need for additional research in this population, additional educational efforts, and improved prenatal services for Hispanic women, including bilingual/bicultural staffing, educational materials, and settings. 45 Ref.

Hispanic Americans: Alcohol Use, Abuse, and Adverse Consequences

Gilbert, M. J.

Alcoholism in Minority Populations, edited by Watts, T. D. and Wright, R., Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1989.

This chapter reviews recent epidemiological findings on alcohol use and abuse among the major Hispanic American groups. Most of the research is on Hispanic Americans in general or on Mexican Americans, who make up 60 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population. The drinking patterns of Puerto Ricans, Cuban Americans, and Hispanics from Central America, the Caribbean, and South America, have not been extensively studied. Drinking patterns among Hispanics in general, among cultural subgroups, and among Hispanic women are described. Recent research on factors associated with differential patterns of alcohol use among Hispanics, including age, socioeconomic status, and acculturation, as well as medical and social indicators of alcohol-related problems in Hispanic populations is summarized. The overall results indicate that heavy alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems tend to be male-oriented, with Mexican American males emerging as a particularly high-risk group. In addition, drinking prevalence appears to be increasing amoung young Hispanic women: increasing affluence and adaptation to U.S. society is associated with this increase. 67 Ref.

Groups, Organizations, & Programs on Hispanic Americans

Alcoholics Anonymous
World Service, Inc.
468 Park Avenue, South
New York, NY 10016
212-870-3400

Al-Anon Family Groups Headquarters, Inc.
P.O. Box 182
Madison Square Station
New York, NY 10159
1-800-344-2666

Center for Health Policy Development, Inc. (CHPD)
2300 West Commerce, Suite 304
San Antonio, TX 78207
(512) 226-9743

Directory Of Community Minority Organizations
NHLBI Minority Program
Information Center
4733 Bethesda Avenue, Suite 530
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
(301) 951-3260

Hispanic Health Council
96-98 Cedar Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 527-0856

Hispanos en Minnesota
179 East Robay Street
Saint Paul, MN 55107
(612) 227-0831

Illinois Hispanic Human Services Association
CILA Project
1759 W. 21st Place
Chicago, IL 60622
(312) 772-8195

Illinois Prevention Resource Center
407 South Dearborn Suite 1125
Chicago, IL 60605

Latino Caucus of the APHA
Midwest Hispanic AIDS Coalition
1725 W. North Ave. Room 4C
Chicago, IL 60622
(312) 772-8195

Mujeres Latinas en Accion
1823 West 17th Street
Chicago, IL 60608
(312) 226-1544

National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO)
1030 15th Street, NW, Suite 1053
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 371-2100

National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD)
S.I. Newhouse Center
15 Washington Street, 4th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102
(201) 643-5805

• U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1992 – 342-356 – 816/71165

National Hispanic Family Against Drug Abuse
1115 K Street, NW, Suite 1029
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 393-5136

The Office of Minority Health Resource Center
P.O. Box 37337
Washington, DC 20013-7337
1-800-444-6472 (toll free)

CSAP Community Prevention Assistance Services
8201 Greensboro Drive, Suite 600
McLean, VA 22102
(703) 556-0212

CSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847
1-800-729-6686

Spanish Catholic Center (Centro Catlico)
Washington Archdiocese
2700 27th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 483-1520

DHHS Publication No. (ADM)1959
Printed 1992